PROCEEDINGS OF

THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION DAY

ON CHILD ABUSE

September 20, 1984

Printed courtesy of the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence

Health and Welfare, Canada

AGENDA

8.00 A.M.	Registration Coffee and croissants
9.00 A.M.	Introductory remarks
	Panel presentations on the LAW Discussion on issues concerning the LAW
	Panel presentation on HEALTH issues Discussion on issues concerning HEALTH
	Panel presentation on the SOCIAL SERVICES Discussion on the SOCIAL SERVICES
	Panel presentation on the role of the COMMUNITY and VOLUNTEERISM
	Discussion on issues concerning the COMMUNITY/ VOLUNTEERING
12.00 P.M.	LUNCH
1.15 P.M.	Topic-specific workshops
2.30 P.M.	Feed-back from panelists
3.00 P.M.	Open microphone session
3.45 P.M.	Closing remarks
4.00	Session adjourned

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION DAY

PLANNING PROCESS

In July 1983, the Local Organizing Committee of the Fifth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect consulted with persons from the field of child abuse to explore the possibility of establishing a national interest group on child abuse and to use as a stepping stone the unique opportunity afforded by the Congress, which was expected to draw a very large number of Canadians. As a result, a sub-committee of the L.O.C. (See Appendix 1) was struck to organize a one-day study session on the day following the closure of the Congress.

In the early stages of planning, the release of the Badgley Report was announced for the Spring of 1984 and it was felt that a response to this report could serve as a common task/concern around which to build a national interest group in the field of child abuse. Funding was secured through the Departments of Justice and Health and Welfare; secretariat and other organizational responsibilities for the event were assumed by the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence.

An important component of the Congress and of the Consultation Day was the selection and orientation of some 45 facilitators who were to ensure a process of interchange and learning and lead the workshops throughout the Consultation Day. Their names and addresses are listed in Appendix 2. It was also hoped that these facilitators would, over the ensuring months and years, come to form the core of a network of persons active in the field of child abuse in this country.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives identifed by the planning committee were as follows:

1. Exchange between various individuals and groups working in the field of child abuse in Canada;

2. Opportunity for front-line and decision-making persons to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the Badgley Report.

3. Motivation for action by participants in the form of legislative input, advocacy and other concrete actions.

4. Identification by the participants of the most important issues and recommendations arising from the Report. This priorized list of issues would guide the various departments, agencies and associations (private and public) in their medium and long-term planning.

PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPANTS

In total, 358 persons registered. Adjusting for no-shows, for special guests (4), speakers (6), the organizing committee (8) and the 45 facilitators, the final number of participants was 418.

Representation from all the provinces and territories was encouraging. Understandably, the largest representation came from Ontario, then Quebec, as explained by the population and proximity of these two provinces. Persons from Alberta, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia were the next most numerous.

The distribution by field of work activity was as follows: 54 per cent were in the social services, 12 per cent were from the field of education, 9.6 per cent came from the legal sector and 15 per cent identified themselves as belonging to the health field. Twenty-nine per cent were francophones and 71 per cent were anglophones, although many recorded themselves as bilingual.

PROCESS OF THE DAY

This is being provided as additional explanation of the Agenda, for readers who did not attend the Consultation Day.

Morning panel presentations

Following the introductory remarks, (see Appendix 3 for the names of the speakers), four panelists respectively addressed the issues of law, health, the social services and the community as they relate to child sexual abuse and the Badgley Report. The participants were seated at round tables of 10, and each table was assigned a facilitator. After each panel presentation, groups were given 15 minutes to discuss the points raised by the panelist and the facilitators led the groups and recorded the discussion according to an information collection worksheet (see Appendix 4).

Afternoon workshops

At the morning registration, the participants had been asked to select a topic-specific group they would like to join in the afternoon; workshops were arranged according to 13 topics relating to sexual abuse and the Badgley Report. Again, facilitators led the discussion and recorded the major issues by use of a second worksheet (see Appendix 5).

Panelists' feed-back report

Following these workshops, the full attendance was given feed-back on the morning discussion groups, by the panelists who had analyzed the worksheets and had circulated among the discussion groups at the tables.

Open microphone session

One of the items for discussion throughout the day had been the matter of Future Directions. The attendance was given an opportunity for plenary exchange on this issue, via an open microphone session, where key suggestions about follow-up strategies were discussed.

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MARGARET ANN SMITH

I'm very pleased again to welcome you to this National Consultation Day for Canadians. When I went to Amsterdam to extend the invitation to the International Congress in 1981 we were doing it not just for Montreal, nor for Quebec, but for Canada, and people were asking me this morning, as I was coming in, if I thought the Congress was a success. I'm still too close to all the glitches that occurred to be able to answer to that but I can answer it from a global perspective that in terms of networking across Canada it's been a success from my point of view. That was one of the things we wanted to do is bring us together to improve communication between different parts of this vast country, and I think from that point of view I'm satisfied. In the preparation of the Congress, because of budget cuts in our own social and health services, we were unable to involve the Canadian community as much as we would have liked in the consultation. But we had tremendous cooperation from all of you and from your agencies and governments, in giving us advice, helping us with problems, encouraging people to come. There was so much good will that we could harness, that once we made the contact the rest just sort of was natural chemistry. There are many things we could have discussed today and we realized it's one day after three and a half rather intensive days so it was very timely that the Badgley Commission Report was almost ready to come out and we've decided to focus on that particular aspect. Certainly in the preparation for the Congress there were other areas of child abuse that we might have looked at. We had a great number, a lot of concentration on the problem of sexual abuse, to the detriment almost of children who were neglected and physically abused, although still certainly a concern and a very current issue that we have by no means resolved. We just didn't get the interest it seemed to be second in attention of many people, to that of sexual abuse. Having said that I think the fact that we are gathered here to respond to the Badgley Commission Report is tremendous because all of you will go back to your own communities, and then things will happen. I look forward to meeting you on a personal basis today and to hearing your deliberations and I thank you most sincerely for giving us the support that you have. Of the 2457 people who have registered for the international meeting and there are some that haven't got in the computer so we're saying 2500, over a thousand are Canadians and that does make a difference. Thank you and have a good day.

IAN MORRISON

Many of you will have received some documentation about the purposes of today and I would like to take a minute to walk through the day with you, to walk through the agenda, and to acquaint you with the goals that your Planning Committee has developed over a long period of months to use this time together. I think all of us need to be conscious that there are 400 people here; 400 people who care very deeply about this subject. Perhaps the 400 people in Canada who care most deeply about the subject. So the time is very precious and we have to use it carefully. The objectives of the day, put in a very simple way, are first to become better acquainted in a critical sense with the most important recommendations of the Badgley Report and to that end we are going to spend the morning. And this has to be of equal importance as we move toward the afternoon, to ask the question "How can we the people who care most deeply in Canada about this subject organize ourselves so that our common concern is mobilized in the future? How can we organize so that our common interest will be carried forward?"

This is our only chance to discuss that. So looking in more detail at the objectives that your Planning Committee has developed, it was first to insure and facilitate a dialogue among Canadians in order to promote a better understanding of the Canadian issues related to child sexual abuse. This was written before I guess we were sure that the Badgley Report would be available at this time. And second, to invite Canadians to jointly address these common concerns, and third to propose action strategies. That's the way it has been formulated by your organizers and the plan for today has been to bring before you some people with expertise and some background in order to encourage the best possible discussion process.

All the learning is going to be taking place at the tables in the process of discussion and facilitation. Let me walk you through the day. There is one change to this agenda and that change is that we have secured the participation of Robin Badgley at the very beginning of this session rather than the very end. I'll be introducing Robin in a couple of minutes. I'm not sure how long Robin is going to be able to be with us, but we've got him right at the start in any case. And then following Robin's intervention, we will move to the session which begins the issues of the Badgley Report, and its small discussion groups, and we have four leaders to give you comments, to animate your own discussion. And those people will be speaking to the Badgley Report from the point of view of the law, health, education and community-based organizations and social service. We intend to switch the order so that Benjamin Schlesinger will be the third speaker and Judy Harding will be the fourth. What will happen is that each of these people will give a short presentation in the range of 10 to 15 minutes, not more. And then, at your tables there will be a 15 minute period of discussion on that subject based on the animation from the speakers and the questions they will pose to you. Your facilitators will be recording the key points. We intend to feed back to you in the early afternoon something of the flavour of the discussion from each of the tables.

You'll be going this afternoon to the tables which will be marked for the subject that you thought was the most important. This will give you then an opportunity this morning to talk in an overview about the entire Badgley Report and then this afternoon to focus on the subject that you have chosen as the most important. Following this discussion, to discuss something that the organizers and many of us believe is equally important, that is how do we organize to carry forward our common interest into the future. I would like to stress that part of the session is perceived to be perhaps the most important, because we can discuss elsewhere the content of the Badgley Report, but this will be our only occasion to discuss the means to carry forward the common interest in Canada in the non-government sector.

So by three o'clock, we will be coming back into a plenary session, and you will be getting feedback then from three of your speakers. One of them is not able to be with you this afternoon but the three of them who will be circulating and available to you during the morning and the afternoon are going to form their impressions of the discussion of the day

and in particular their impressions of the discussion about how to be organized and they will be giving you feedback before our final plenary session. We will finish for sure by 4:30 but I would say the most important thing is to have your voice heard until 3:00 o'clock in the discussion sessions. So that is the plan for the day. It's the subject of a lot of pre-planning by your committee and if we cooperate perhaps we can get the most out of it. If you have any questions about all of that I would urge you to address them to your facilitator who equally with me and the others are co-responsible for making this operate. I would just add concerning these facilitators who have been in operation for the five days of the conference that I heard the story yesterday: Someone came up to a facilitator and said "How many of you are there anyway?" and the answer was "45." "Ha, I thought there must have been 200." So these people have been working very hard and you should be tolerant if they are tired, but I think they are also excited by the topic of today.

And now then, before moving into the panel which we have planned for you, we're very pleased that Robin Badgley is with us and I am going to call on him to say a few words. He is of course very well known, but perhaps to make sure that every single person in the audience has a common background of knowledge about Robin, he is of course a Professor of Medicine at the University of Toronto. He is a sociologist as well by profession. You will probably recall that he chaired the federal study commission on abortion policy questions back in the 1970's, that his name was very much associated with that subject some years ago and now his name will become very much associated with this subject because of his leadership in this very difficult task. I myself have had some occasions, where you get 12 Canadians that other people appoint together, and try to get them to agree on a subject. This is what he has been doing over the last several years. And so, almost all of you who were present on Tuesday when he spoke, he is not going to repeat that, not going to give you that content again. What we have asked him to do and what he has agreed to do is to take you behind the scenes, in the world of theatre you say "à l'arrière-scène" behind the curtain, and to tell you a little bit about some of the problems and issues that were there when these Canadians got together to discuss, and debate this question and to try to arrive at the compromises that led to the conclusions they had. He intends to highlight a few of those issues in our common belief that some understanding of the effort that went into the creation of the Report is an essential background to understanding and interpreting the Report to others which is one of the things that we all wish to do. So I call on Professor Robin Badgley to speak to us just for a very short time.

ROBIN BADGLEY

I think the first thing that we had to do was to learn to live with our different perspectives. We had judges, physicians, social workers, lay persons, survey researchers, we all came with a different pair of glasses, and we saw different things and some of us thought that what the others saw was irrelevant, that we put too much emphasis on the law, or on the

correctional side, or on the role of a particular agency, we found that the walls were high and some of the schisms were very deep. One of my colleagues who remains unlabeled subsequently told me after our third or fourth meeting - I don't want to put the gender in - this individual had very strong reservations about the utility of a social scientist working on such an inquiry because it was well known that we were wafflers and we usually didn't know what we were talking about, and wondered whether there would be any real competence that would come from the work together. Initially we found it even difficult to agree on the question of what sort of information we should collect on age: there are differences from perspectives of the police from physicians, and child psychiatry and social work from the perspective of the law. I think when we finished, all of us without exception agreed that when one is dealing with an issue which is profound and has such broad reaching dimensions as child abuse and neglect, and we were dealing with one component, child sexual abuse, that we must bring together these different perspectives and the best of each of the helping fields. I think a second dilemma which may pertain to your work and as the report is seen and may be acted upon, is that of course, all of us when we started our work had many concerns and we didn't deal with all concerns of any one member. Some were only partially dealt with, some were not dealt with at all, and I am certain as you look at the report, some of you will ask "But you didn't deal with this question" or "here is a very important area that was untouched." But we faced very critically that dilemma ourselves. The commitment we made and what we tried to do is to focus on some of the initial main dimensions of the problem, and where we felt that absolutely rudimentary information was essential to obtain, so in this sense we see the report, despite its size, very much as a beginning. It's not an end, it's a beginning. We hope that it will open doors and not only stimulate needed helping services to be provided for the children but also looking at other issues.

All of us working on the report had to learn to live with the findings we have obtained. They are very uncomfortable findings. No nation finds it easy to deal with issues which are deeply rooted and overlaid with stigma and fear and myths and I think all of us were deeply touched and hurt by the experiences of the children whom we were seeking to help. Each of us has also found it very difficult to grapple with the findings. They are uncomfortable findings, my judicial colleagues did not like the findings in the report on sentencing I can assure you. Because our findings show in relation to child sexual abuse that the application of sanctions is applied irrationally, on a broad basis, and not in accord with reasonable principles. In my own field, area of surveys, dealing with many of these issues, it is certainly demoralizing to realize that many of the studies that have been done, have not been very well done and often have not asked helpful questions. So I think each of us had to learn to live with these uncomfortable findings. I am sure you will find as you look at the Report, findings which challenge some of your practices, some of your beliefs. Obviously the report in English of some 1300 pages and in French close to 1500 pages, is a compelling document and one of the observations that I have been told by persons (the Report only was issued three weeks ago), is that the Report is too big. "It's going to take too long to read, please have some summary sheets, some fact sheets."

All of my colleagues worked very hard not only in the preparation of the Report, but in going through it many times. Not one of us is a master of the full document, each of us has to depend for special insight and experience upon the others. I know nothing personally about the special area of medical genetics, and yet one of the chapters in the Report deals with this, with the hand of an expert geneticist and its implications for incest.

Before you start rattling your cups, praising or damning the Report, I'd ask you to replicate the experience of my colleagues. It's not an easy document, but then child sexual abuse is not an easy subject. I would ask you to go through it when you have time and then hopefully to seek out those parts, those actions, which you feel should be undertaken.

The final observation I would like to make is that each of us on the study made concessions. There are some parts in the report which I personally did not originally agree with, and I can assure you, it is far easier to be divided and to raise divisive and separate questions about what each of our disciplines or our organizations may not like. It's much harder to try to work together on that which one can share in common. Our Report was unanimous but there was an awful lot of intellectual blood spilled on the floor to achieve that end. In our Report we have alluded in many parts to previous documents. None of the main national studies has dealt directly or exclusively with the issue of child sexual abuse. But if we look at the social history of these documents, one conclusion stands out sharp and clear, and that is: once a Report such as ours is given into the hands of government, its faith depends almost completely upon the sense of public reaction. Many reports are simply scrapped, because there is no public concern, there is no support from organizations. And that may be a possible fate of this report. We believe the problem of child sexual abuse is so overwhelming that initial positive actions must be taken. This is no longer our Report, it is very much your Report, and that of the organizations which you represent. I think if we are to deal with the needed protection for the child, and I know that there is no dispute in this room about concern that better protection must be provided, then as our chairman mentioned we must seek the most effective ways of achieving that purpose. Thank you very much.

IAN MORRISON

Robin, I'm going to thank you on behalf of the group as well. It seems to me that there is a Canadian tradition, that major topics from time to time would be addressed by a group such as the one that you have chaired. For any subject that is important enough to deserve this kind of attention, and big enough to have such a variety of points of view, it is inevitable that what you have done will create a great deal of controversy. We should not be discouraged by that, in fact we should be delighted because it's part of a process. If we look at other major reports in the public policy life of this country, which when they have arrived, when they have been important, they have provided a great deal of debate and discussion. So, while I'm

sure it will be obvious that you will never have unanimity in favour of everything that the group has wrestled with, that intellectual gut-spilling to create it will be obvious to all who are thoughtful about it, that you have in effect through this process, created an agenda which will focus discussion and debate in the country on the topic. If that happens it is the essential prerequisite to action and so as we all are about to digest and understand and to come to grips with the 1300 pages, on behalf of this group I thank you for your candor and I also thank you and your colleagues, as Canadians, for the effort that you put into this for the greater public good. Thank you very much.

The analysis that has just been given to me, regarding the questionnaire that you were asked to complete this morning: the total number of women in the room today, who have been so victimized (by exposure) comes out at 52% of the sample, and the total of men in the room today, 48% of them reported victimization through exposure. This data I'm advised is a small sample that tends to back up the much more professional activities of the Badgley Report. Twenty-three percent (23%) of the women in the room today were victimized by attempts or actual assaults and the total for the men in the room is 8%. Now it doesn't say here that we should make some statement about the limitations of the survey or the nature of the sample, etc ... I think it should be obvious to everyone, this is a sample and the only random selection is that who happened to walk through the door and who happened to fill this out. But for what it is worth, the organizers thought it would be useful to situate and personalize some of that data with respect to the people in the room and I've just reported the results to you now.

MICHÈLE RIVET (Speaker #1)

I hope I won't be too long. If I'm going to take more than 15 minutes, just stop me. Now, of the fifty-odd recommendations in the Badgley Report, more than thirty are legal. The committee is essentially asking the government to deal with the issue of sexual offences toward children and young people through modifications to the Criminal Code. That is probably why the organizers of the day have asked me to talk to you first. But no fear - I am not going to go over all of these recommendations one by one this morning. It would be too hard, and anyway, in the time that I have I couldn't do it all. In any event, on Tuesday afternoon you had the opportunity to hear Dr. Badgley present a summary of this Committee's recommendations.

I have two purposes this morning: asking you some of the questions that have come to mind as I read the report and trying to look beyond the recommendations themselves to see the spirit or philosophy behind it. Finally, when it comes down to it, what we have to do is attempt to see from the report what sexual image we want adolescents to have of themselves and society. But let us keep always in mind the two principles that have been recently set out in Canadian law: first of all in the Constitutional Charter of 1982, Section 15 forbids discrimination for a number of reasons including age and sex. These clauses we must note are not yet in effect, but they should be soon.

A second comment, as a rapid introduction, since April 1, adolescents, i.e., those at least 12 and under 18, are now covered by the Young Offenders Act. That act, and obviously it is not our purpose here to go into it any further, that act which is intended to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act, tends to make adolescents responsible for the offences they have committed.

This morning we will examine with you a few points that we feel raise more questions: youth prostitution; modifications to the principles of evidence; reform of the definitions of sexual offences; and child consent. First of all, prostitution.

The Badgley Committee addresses this issue so we do not need to go into its scope here. We can only praise the recommendations concerning preventive education in this area, as well as the recommendations on social initiatives. There are, however, two points among the recommendations which are perhaps less easily agreed on unanimously: creation of the offence of soliciting for those under 18 and the recommendation on publishing the names of clients. The Badgley Committee feels that, for children or adolescents involved in prostitution to get guidance and help, it is first necessary to hold them, and that legal action is the only effective way to do this. It concludes, therefore, that a specific criminal sanction is necessary to prohibit children and youths from engaging in prostitution. Just how compatible is this recommendation with Article 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms of which we have spoken? This question is worth raising. How does creation of this offence better protect these children?

We may also wonder, especially since we know that the provinces have legal mechanisms to protect children in danger, and particularly when we examine the Young Offenders Act, which is repressive, when it comes down to it, do we not run the risk of turning the young victim into the guilty party? Is the young prostitute not, when it comes down to it, a victim of sexual abuse? This is a basic question we cannot ignore. As for the recommendation for publication of client names for those soliciting prostitutes under age 18, this too is open to question. Might the dissuasive power of this run the risk of being cancelled out by the harm done to the family of the person whose name would be publicized?

Now, a few comments on the modifications to the principles of evidence. The Badgley Committee calls for a number of recommendations to the principles of evidence. I will list them all quickly and then return to some of them in more detail. They concern: the evidence given by children, corroboration, complaints by victims, hearsay, previous sexual conduct, evidence of an accused spouse, similar acts and publication of victims' names. The details of these changes were all explained to you Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Denise Fortin, so I shall limit myself here to some quick comments on evidence by children, corroboration, hearsay and public access to hearings.

First then, the evidence of children and corroboration. Like those working with sexually abused children, the Badgley Committee takes as its initial assumption that there is every possibility that children speaking of these things are telling the truth, and that the testimony of children ought to be received by the courts on all occasions, with the judge determining the weight of that testimony. At the present time, according to the Canada Evidence Act, a child who is not capable of swearing under oath may give testimony, but that "unsworn" evidence must be corroborated. According to the Young Offenders Act, deposition by a child or young person before a youth tribunal is not in any case received under oath. It is heard under solemn affirmation which has the same effect as an oath. A child is not called to testify unless the judge deems that he has a sufficient degree of maturity for his testimony to be considered. The Badgley Committee asks that corroboration of a child's unsworn testimony or testimony under solemn affirmation, therefore goes further than the dispositions of the Young Offenders Act, or even the projected reform of evidence. The question I ask then is this: is there not the risk that this recommendation involves some danger by always leaving the judge with determining the weight of testimony?

Now a few equally brief comments on hearsay. The Committee makes a recommendation that differs considerably from the traditional principle of hearsay, in that it recommends that a previous statement made by a child under the age of 14 referring to any sexual act performed with, on, or in the presence of the child by another person be admissible to prove the truth of the matters asserted in the statement, whether or not the child testifies at the proceedings. This recommendation is based on a very worthwhile principle: avoidance of a child's having to repeat his version of the facts several times, but this may raise problems. Can this evidence be received

without jeopardizing the right of the accused to a full and complete defence, particularly the right to cross-examine? If it is important for the child not to have to repeat his story a number of times, is it not still more important for him to be able to give his version of the facts as soon as possible after the event? In that connection, it seems to us that there ought perhaps also to be an examination of the entire question of the time lapse between commission of an act and testimony before the court. Could we not then think of other recommendations to help this to be put into effect?

A final quick comment on the modifications requested by the Badgley report concerning public access to hearings. If, undeniably, it is in the child's interest for the judge to be allowed to proceed in camera, when this is necessary in order to obtain a full and candid presentation of the child's testimony, may we not wonder whether this may not infringe upon certain fundamental legal principles, principles repeated in the Canadian Charter, i.e., the public nature of proceedings. Granted, there is a tendency to allow in camera proceedings in family matters, but we wonder whether this is not a disquieting tendency.

Finally, along with the changes affecting testimony, the final points I want to address with you this morning: the reform of sexual offences and consent. The Badgley Committee proposes a modification to sexual offences according to: nature of the act committed, the age of the child who was the victim of the offence, the child's lack of consent, the type of legal or social relationship between the child and the offender, the injuries or harm incurred. As we know, in January 1983 the Canadian legislators introduced into the Criminal Code the offence of sexual assault or aggression, weighted according to whether there is intentional assault with direct or indirect use of force, whether the individual uses a weapon or inflicts injuries or whether, the final category, the perpetrator injures the victim, disfigures him or her or puts his or her life in danger. The legislator has, however, permitted as defence to this charge, since 1983, the fact that a victim under the age of 14 year has consented to the act, provided the accused perpetrator is less than three years his or her senior. The Badgley report calls for elimination of this defence in all cases. In the same vein, the Badgley report recommends that the minimum age at which a youth may consent to certain sexual touching be raised to 16, and the age at which a child may commit such touching to 14. In fact, to summarize in a perhaps more concrete manner, children under the age of 14 would benefit from absolute protection of the law against any form of sexual touching by another person, girls under the age of 16 from absolute protection against acts of vaginal intercourse with a male person and young persons under the age of 18 would receive absolute legal protection against acts of buggery committed upon them by a male person. Let us add to this that it is a de facto crime for a person in a position of trust toward a young person under the age of 18 to commit a sexual touching with, on or against such young person.

This has been a very sketchy overview of the recommendations on sexual offences. The question that comes to my mind is this: the legislators' desire in 1983 was to simplify things, but do not these new labels, these new differences, when it comes down to it, run the risk of

complicating a picture which had been simplified out of a desire for uniformity? We wonder - and this is my last page - whether the Badgley Committee has properly taken into account the reality of adolescent sexuality, particularly concerning consent to sexual touching, which may have no consequences, particularly no consequences in terms of sentencing as the Badgley Report recommends. But with these new offences, will we really succeed in completely controlling the activity of pedophiles who may sometimes attract children by touching other parts of their bodies than the genitals or by encouraging them to masturbate. We wonder in this connection whether the recommendations of the Badgley Committee are sufficiently stringent.

These then are some of the questions raised by the report. While some of them seem pretty basic, others are perhaps more technical and addressed more to legal experts. They are evidence, as Chairman Badgley himself is aware, of the difficulty of arriving at a consensus in areas that are so difficult to address. It strikes me as important, therefore, for us to reflect together today on a certain number of these points in order to determine how we want our children and youth to be protected in this area, and to know what, fundamentally, Canadian society wishes to promulgate as a moral value, in order to be able to better define the sexual image we wish our adolescents to have of themselves and of society. Thank you.

Each of the 36 discussion groups of approximately 12 participants, led by a facilitator, was given 15 minutes following each presentation to discuss the questions raised by the speakers and to identify their own major concerns (see Appendix 4 - worksheet). The following highlights those comments but by no means reflects the whole group's consensus. The points mentioned are only agreed upon by one group unless otherwise noted.

LAW: DISCUSSION POINTS

General Issues

- The Report shows an unrealistic assessment of adolescent behaviour. In its proposed changes to the Criminal Code, the Committee's definition of normal adolescent sexual behaviour is not clear. The law cannot control all behaviours ... consenting adolescents should not be involved in the legal process. Protection of youth versus control of their sexual life: where to draw the line? (7 groups)

- The Report has too much reliance on the law. Shouldn't have absolute offenses. Penalties ought to have some consistency. Discrimination in penalties. How many decisions must be left to a judge or to "grey" areas? (6 groups)

- It is important to respect the sexuality of adolescents. (6 groups)

- We are still dealing with the differences between parental rights and children's rights. Currently, more legal protection is given to adults than to children. Children are still seen as possessions, not persons. We must deal with the underlying value system in Canadian society and change attitudes as well as the legal system. (6 groups)

- The law is attempting here to subject the problem of sexual abuse to its framework, while from a social point of view the problem has barely gained recognition. (2 groups)

- The Report simplifies complex situations and surfaces the need for clearer definition of terms.

- Professionals risk losing sight of prevention with this legal-based perspective.

- Tightening of laws creates a certain repression which needs to be weighed against the merits of these legal changes.

- Need provincial initiatives to develop a range of programs including grass roots organizations, e.g., self-help for juvenile prostitutes.

- There's always the problem of making moneys available for these good ideas.

- The Badgley Report does not deal with:

  - different cultural expectations and norms and practices;
  - handicapped children.

Legal Link with Treatment

- It is essential that criminal process change not occur without concomitant provision for discussion and treatment programs. Support services will be needed to back up all proposed changes. The linkage between sentencing of an offender and treatment needs to be made in most communities. (6 groups)

- Child protection issues and legal issues often appear to be at cross-purposes. The balance of authority between police and social services appears unfair and unrealistic. (2 groups)

- It was questioned whether the Report is meant only to punish the offender and not treat him/her. Need to spend more energy focusing on their identification and rehabilitation. This is best done through the court system. (2 groups)

- Lawyers should play a greater role in helping workers to improve their evidence-gathering skills.

Rules of Evidence

- Use videos in court to avoid having the child repeat his/her story many times over. (2 groups)

- One group agreed with the Report's recommended changes on rules of evidence, while several other groups added the following qualifiers:

  - support changes in children testifying only if training is offered for judges, crown and police (2 groups);
  - children's testimony be accepted based on the judge's discretion;
  - judge should have assistance of child development expert.

- A testimonial taken by the social worker and signed by the child should be just as valid as a testimonial before a judge.

- A child as witness, giving evidence early in the case, is complex in terms of child protection. The needs and fears of the child need to be taken into consideration.

- Videotaping is preferable to audio or narrative recording.

- The principle of hearsay was supported in that children need to be believed.

Delays

- The amount of time it takes from the time of investigation, to when charges are laid, to when the matter appears in court is of major concern to many. (4 groups)

Age of Consent

- Several groups questioned what age do we give consent to sexual activity and which activity/levels of maturity can you legislate. The age variations in the Report were questioned, e.g., 14/16/18 years, which seem to make a statement regarding our sexual "ethos" and to take away rights of adolescents.

- Agree with the elimination of consent under the age of 16.

- The concept of age should be given less attention in the law. Instead, the protection of the child should center around the concepts of <u>constraint</u> between the victim and the offender and around the concept of injuries sustained.

Persons of Trust

- The seriousness of the act is as much an issue as is the differentiation between child as victim within the family or outside the family.

- More consideration should be given to the relationship between perpetrator and victim.

- We must recognize the difference between intra-familial sexual abuse and sexual abuse by a stranger.

Training/Networking

- There is a need to increase education/preparation for lawyers and judges. (2 groups)

- There is a need for trained child advocates responsible to an ombudsman?/premier?

- Need for information-sharing (Vis-à-Vis?) of court decisions, concerns about laws, court presentations, appeals, etc.

Publication of Names

- Agree with the publication of clients' names connected to juvenile prostitution.

- It may not serve as a deterrent for compulsive pedophiles but may prevent "borderline tricks."

Juvenile Prostitution

- Ten groups disagreed with the Report that juvenile prostitutes should be charged with an offense. Some labelled it inappropriate while others used much stronger wording in making their point that this was viewed as further victimization. Other avenues, such as the Child Welfare Act and the Young Offenders Act were offered as alternatives.

- One group agreed with prosecution, but only with the understanding that service programs are available.

- If we do get child prostitutes into an arena for treatment, who will supply the treatment? Who will pay for it?

- When programs are cut, the adolescent age programs are cut first. What will change this re: treatment for child prostitutes?

- Use of legislation for deterrence has not worked in other areas. Why this emphasis now?

Pornography

- There should be sanctions against persons possessing porno videotapes with adults pretending they are children.

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

As evidenced in the preceding comments, the range of interest on the legal ramifications of the Badgley Report is broad. To summarize the options discussed is difficult but the following points highlight those concerns shared by a large number of the audience:

1. There is a sense of disappointment that the major focus of the Report is on legal changes with a de-emphasis on the role of treatment in the process of dealing with offenders and/or juvenile prostitutes. Most disagreed with the Report's recommendation to charge juvenile delinquents with an offence.

2. There is a basic agreement with the changes in the rules of evidence proposed.

3. A general concern is the issue of time that is required to process a case of sexual abuse. The time lag from when charges are laid to the actual court date is way too long and solutions need to be found.

4. There is a need to sensitize and train judges and lawyers who work with sexually abused children.

ERIC SIGURDSON (speaker #2)

I am a family physician from Dauphin, Manitoba. My daily work brings me in contact with the Department of Health. I am a member of our community SCAN team - S.C.A.N., meaning Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect. In the last few years I have been a member of the provincial advisory committee on child abuse and participated in research on sexual abuse of children. The following observations are thus based on my experience, over the last 10 years, as a physician working in the emergency department of the Dauphin General Hospital, in the Dauphin Medical Clinic, and as a member of a team of community people working together to investigate and follow up abuse of children.

I would describe myself as a line worker or field worker who is concerned about what is going on behind the front lines. I think this applies to everyone who is here today. We are here because we are involved and concerned.

There has been an important shift in the role of doctors who are involved with child abuse protection teams or groups and this applies to doctors working in large teaching hospitals in major urban centers and those doctors in small community hospitals. These physicians are seeing their area of unique contribution or expertise narrow as more and more members of protection teams become skilled in various aspects of investigating and treating abuse. By this I mean that as each team member becomes better able to perform many of the functions of other professionals, the subsequent loss of uniqueness can be threatening to the physicians. Working as an equal team member does not come easily for most doctors, who traditionally are used to being in charge.

Another thing that is threatening to health professionals, not just doctors, is lack of knowledge. Many front-line physicians and nurses did not have the opportunity to learn, at medical school or nursing school, the skills of investigating sexual assault. Almost none received preparation for taking evidence to court.

Yet, along with the police, physicians are seen by victims as the people to turn to for help. The Badgley Report has found evidence and I quote "few of the child victims had been examined medically. None voluntarily sought out social workers, teachers, the clergy or community agencies immediately following the assaults. The victims either did not know about these services or their personnel were not sufficiently trusted by children to confide their experiences to them." As the community will always need the help of doctors in investigating abuse of children, how can we increase the involvement of physicians who are needed but not available to communities? Another question I would ask you to consider is, "How can we help doctors to participate as an equal team member?"

I would like to remind you of incidents that concern me greatly and highlight the need for physician involvement. In the recent past, youngsters who may have been sexually assaulted have arrived at community or regional hospitals to be told that the service of examination and investigation of rape or sexual assault is just not done in that clinic or hospital.

These unfortunate injured children have been referred to other hospitals that have responded in the same way. The child is sent down the road to yet another hospital, and usually eventually gets help. And so I would repeat the question: How can we increase the involvement of physicians who are needed but not available to communities? We need centres of expertise - as many as possible - but not just in large cities.

The Badgley report is an outstanding document. It is child centered throughout. It has a very important overall conclusion: the problem of sexual abuse of children is extensive, there is inadequate protection. Let me expand on that.

I will speak now of my own province: I am very proud of the work the province of Manitoba is doing in the area of child protection. The field or line workers are supported by government. The protection teams in small and large communities are supported by government. But, even in this milieu of concern we find Department of Health statistics or information not synchronized with child protection services. As an example, in 1981 the Department of Health received over 400 reports of gonorrhea in children. That same year child protection services for the province reported about 100 cases of child sexual abuse. What does this mean? Perhaps you could consider the following two questions - what has happened to those 300 cases of gonorrhea in children that have not come to the attention of child protection services? What are other provinces, facing the same problem, doing about it?

The Badgley Report cites the need for minimal standards of investigation across Canada. This is vital. We will need interprovincial cooperation, something we have here today. I would like to return to an earlier statement I made.

We need centres of expertise - as many as possible - but not just in large cities. Before we do that let us look at the issue of child protection in rural towns, remote communities, and native communities. There are many issues here that are different. Let us learn about this and then ask ourselves - how can we help these communities to develop the skills and resources to protect children? Let us keep in mind the mental health issues as we discuss these topics. Help for the victim and offender are offered in a society that looks to the future and the well-being of the next generation.

Lastly, I would like to speak to the issue of family life classes, or as some would call them "family planning." There is a willingness now to discuss sexual abuse of children. More and more communities are using educational resources to discuss this topic with parents, school boards, teachers and school children. Surprisingly we are reluctant to discuss as openly, normal family life matters. This has been expressed by one school board member who said "I'm relieved to hear you have come to talk about sexual abuse. I was worried you were going to talk about family life classes." As a community, how can we promote normal relationships in families, and in effect, promote primary prevention of sexual abuse of children?

In summary, I am delighted to participate in this first national meeting of people involved in child protection. Within this room is the energy, the knowledge, the skills to move mountains. That mountain of abuse is in front of us. Let us work together.

HEALTH: DISCUSSION POINTS

General Issues

- There is concern that too much prominence is given to the medical profession.
- There is a need to address the roadblocks faced by physicians including training, lawsuits, inefficiency in access to court and lack of treatment programs.
- Problems with protection of turf: "I" versus "we" attitude.
- Need to give more attention to the role of nurses.
- How does one identify "enlightened" physicians and call upon them to work on the system from within.
- One must sensitize persons to the problem through cordial relations, exchanges, teamwork and creativity.

Education and Training

- Medical school curriculum should include materials on child sexual abuse, child protection and normal sexuality. (10 groups)
- Currently, there is a public contradiction of acceptance between sexual abuse education and family life education. Greater acceptance of human sexuality as part of normal family life is needed. (2 groups)
- There is a need to include protection issues in all professional schools.
- Front-line workers need training regarding sexuality issues.
- Knowledge/skills upgrading should be mandatory. Expertise exists in sexual assault centres, transition homes, etc.
- Mandatory training should be provided by national and professional organizations.
- For many professionals, too much information serves to paralyze and, therefore, training should be given out gradually.
- New ways are needed to teach children about appropriate/inappropriate touching.

Multidisciplinary Teams

- Training programs should be interdisciplinary in order to lay the groundwork for proper intervention and to sensitize professionals to both medical and psycho-social aspects, e.g., SCAN teams. (10 groups)
- Hospitals need multidisciplinary teams including rotation for medical interns. These teams would help assure statistics and reporting were taking place while developing a data base for research. Also need pre-service and in-service training. (4 groups)
- Explore ways to have doctors equal partners on a team. (3 groups)
- Special "child abuse team" tends to negate developing a broader based team.
- There is a need for inter-agency cooperation.

Legal Issues

- An improved definition of the role of health officers as investigators, interviewers and witnesses is needed. (3 groups)
- Physicians should be obliged to come to court like other professionals. Need to sensitize physicians to responsibility they have to report cases and to also provide treatment. (2 groups)
- There is a need to prepare those who will testify in court.
- There is a lack of legal training for medical professionals regarding civil and criminal components of sexual abuse.

Reporting

- Legislation should change professional adherence to confidentiality regarding sexually transmitted diseases which should be reported to child protection. Referrals from physicians to child protection must be mandatory in cases of STD. (4 groups)
- Need stronger penalties and enforcement if doctors don't report abuse. Set fines. (4 groups)
- Reporting should be mandatory for all medical/social professionals and joint investigations should be made by multidisciplinary teams. (2 groups)
- There is concern with underreporting by doctors.
- Caregivers need a mechanism for reporting encounters or difficulties that have criminal or legal implications and a value judgement is made.

- Should all cases of child sexual diseases be reported to social services?
- Treatment is so limited to date, does in fact reporting do any good?

Protocols

- Strong support for Recommendations #29 and #30. Need for inter-provincial protocols along with education. (6 groups)
- Promote interdisciplinary protocols to manage child sexual abuse.

Medical Exams

- Need national, simple medical exam for physical and sexual abuse and a mandatory social/medical exam and treatment and follow-up.
- Use role plays in medical exams of children.
- Need to have medical evidence in sexual assault cases as a specialization.

Rural Physicians

- There is a lack of expertise in rural and native communities. What are the special considerations of rural physicians in reporting? What kind of expertise can be developed in rural area to minimize travel needs? (3 groups)
- Provincial and federal government must provide resources to support rural and northern community teams.

Prevention

- Primary prevention must be more comprehensive in such areas as parent education. Churches need to be included in this process. (2 groups)
- Need to prepare physicians to actively participate in primary prevention through medical education.

Change Strategies

- There is a need for active lobbying in the health field to allow reports of sexually transmitted diseases to be released to child protection authorities.
- Accreditation of hospitals should depend on the existence of child abuse teams.

- There should be a federal organization with a clear mandate to inform the population and to promote training for those in the helping professions.

- Reimburse physicians' time in court and/or schedule their appearance so they can "testify and run" rather than wait their turn.

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- The discussion groups tended to focus on needed changes in the medical education process and the increased involvement of physicians in the legal process. Specifically:

    1. Medical school curriculum should include course work on sexual abuse and child protection. In fact, it is desirable that all professional schools (medical, law, nursing, social work, psychology) do so.

    2. A multidisciplinary approach to training and treatment is desirable.

    3. There is strong support for the establishment of protocols.

    4. Currently, doctors underreport child sexual abuse cases. Barriers to reporting should be addressed and penalties for not reporting should be enforced.

BEN SCHLESINGER (speaker #3)

It is very difficult for me at this stage to stand up here after hearing Robin's introduction. It is a very hard task because I may be wrong, but in my training, I listen to what is not said by someone and maybe I heard the wrong thing, Robin. I heard you worked very hard, and I am pleased about that. That you have a very large report and I agree with that, and somehow it is very difficult after listening to you, to criticize anything in the report because if you criticize, you then are accused of not supporting actions against sexual abuse of children. However, since I do not frighten very easily, I want to take Dr. Quentin Rae-Grant's comments on Tuesday in which when he was asked what do we do about education about sexual abuse, he said, "tell it as it is," and I am going to try to tell it as it is.

This week in Canada we have a very big record, in that Canada won the Canada Cup. We also celebrate this week a tremendous record, that the largest, heaviest and costliest report on sexual abuse of children in the history of mankind has been produced by Canadians for Canadians. Indeed I

hope this assembly should nominate the report to the Guinness Book of Records and also to Ripley's Believe It Or Not. In fact, Robin, in my opinion you have become the Arthur Hailey of Canadian governmental sex reports. You have done it again. After giving roughly four years of your time to the famous abortion report which is gathering dust, now comes your masterpiece of Canadiana at $25.00 Canadian per two volumes, 1314 pages in English at a cost to the taxpayer of $1,523 per page. It is indeed the most comprehensive study in Canada or elsewhere on sexual abuse.

Since most of you have not had the opportunity as I had to spend four nights reading the two volumes, just something about the content is important. They had a committee of eleven: three medical, four legal, one in day care and one radio announcer, one mental health administrator and a chairperson, the eminent Robin Badgley, a medical sociologist. I believe strongly that only one of these members had front-line experience in working with sexual abuse. That is not their fault, but I think it is important for my later comments.

This report is not one report, it is really three reports and I would agree with you Robin, it should really, from now on, be three separate covers.

The first report is on sexual abuse of children and this comprises seventy-four percent of the total pages; the second report is on juvenile prostitution that covers ten percent of the report; and then there is pornography, which covers sixteen percent of the report. I think there are really three reports and should be probably dealt with as that in further discussions.

The two volumes address the legal profession, 623 pages, nearly half; the health services, 208 pages; social service department, 78 pages; social workers, 18 pages; and roughly, therefore, seven percent of the report is really geared to social services and social work.

The terms of references, may I remind you, were the adequacy of law in Canada, the incidence and prevalence of sexual abuse against children and youth and to collect factual information to examine the criminal code. It was to be completed in two years. In Canada, we take about twice the time.

I am also fascinated by this report. Although the mandate does not ask it, that in two pages right at the beginning we have what we would have to call "social work bashing." It is a favourite pastime in Canada when any committee looks at the way we work with people, that social workers get it in the neck, and it is wonderful to see again we have not changed this feeling and the report spends a couple of pages dumping on us and what we are not doing.

It is also fascinating to me that the most important part of this report (that should be carried over in education such as sex education, is the importance for healthy sexuality in our country, because we are a bunch

of sexual hypocrites) is two paragraphs in this report I will give you the reference if you want it.

I first want to comment on the statistics in this report. If we take the census of 1981, we had in this country 7.7 million persons aged 0 to 19; of these, 3.8 million were girls and 3.9 million were boys. If we accept the statistics of the report, and I do not accept them, and if we say one in two females experienced unwanted sexual offenses, we have 1.9 million Canadian women and 1.5 million young men who have been somehow affected by this whole area of sexual abuse. It is interesting that David Finkelhor, the American so-called expert of the United States writes in the issue of Children Today, July/August 1984, that no precise figures of child sexual abuse are available in the U.S.A. I think we have copied these statistics from the Americans that first appeared I think in the mid-seventies in the United States. I think we are frightening people with some of these statistics and yet, Robin, rightfully, in your report it says that in Canada we have no way to get to statistics and yet we continue this kind of false image and I begin wondering whether anyone in the family today is afraid to touch his family and give a hug and a kiss after reading these tremendous statistics which, I think are false statistics.

Next, the mandate in this report does not include, and I think this is what we have to discuss, what kind of a society do we live in that allows this behaviour? And this report for the first time and rightfully so, has examined ten thousand or more cases and it is true it was not the mandate but that is the issue; what type of society do we live in that allows this abuse? Another issue that is not your mandate, and rightfully so, but we have to ask this, is, what are some of the causes of this? And in the past few days we heard such experts as Ms. Cohn and others talk about a violent attitude in society; the need for strengthening the family; poverty and alcoholism and abuse; social class differences; inequalities in Canada. Now it is true this was not your mandate but we have to discuss it because you can never put out a report and then just leave it at that and focus only on the small issues. That is exactly what is happening in our society because some of the larger issues and, this is fascinating, the timing of this report. It came out exactly almost the same week as our new government is coming in and I begin wondering how much will this government care in these areas.

I was amazed when they analyzed the abstracts at this last International Conference; 167 papers by Canadians were given in the area of child abuse. It is fascinating by the way that only seven were on research in sexual abuse. In other words we are getting there.

I want to comment a little bit about education and a little bit about social work and then I will sit down. Yes we need parenting courses. Yes we need family life education and sex education. But the sexual hypocrisy in Canada is: that when you go to a school board and you offer to provide this education, then sex rears its ugly head. If one or two citizens and a small moral majority, who have a better way to heaven than I, have objections to it, then most school boards are afraid to tackle what I think

is important and underlies this whole issue, that is a healthy sexuality in our population. And my prediction is we are not going to have in Canada this kind of education and healthy sexuality because somehow we are afraid to introduce it from birth to death.

Secondly, we need family service centres. We need programs to strengthen family life and yet all of us know how difficult it is and what do we strengthen. As far as social work is concerned, we primarily need social workers who have worked out their own feelings about their own sexuality as they work with these cases. And I would apply this to other professionals too, including the committee that wrote this report.

We need to know our reporting laws. We need to know what are the limits in our work. Where are the boundaries? What can we do and not do? What about the type of treatment? Let me share with you what treatment I found in the literature: individual counseling, group therapy, family treatment, art therapy, confrontation therapy, play therapy, video-tape therapy; just for sexual abuse of children. I am sure you can add another half dozen: a) it is expensive; b) as was pointed out yesterday, how much of this really works and for how long? So I have, and leave with you, the following issues, among the other questions: how can we introduce appropriate education related to sexual abuse at all levels of education? Where is the boundary line in family life between showing physical affection and sexual abuse? How do we alert the public to this growing problem? Again it was not your mandate but there are three things missing in the report. One is, the most frequent sexual abuse reported in North America and not dealt with is brothers/sisters sexual abuse. Secondly, are the reported cases in Canada and the United States primarily directed to poor families who are multi-problem families known in the community? Thirdly, how different are the abusing experiences of boys and girls?

Robin, you have done a terrific job in putting these two volumes out. But I think we now should be able to not only tear it apart but put it back together again and to suggest new directions.

Last night I watched the Pope as he was talking in Ottawa. And one of the things he ended up with was, "One man cannot change the world but all of us could do it." And the same way, one of us cannot change the sexual abuse of children in this great country of ours but all of us can.

SOCIAL SERVICES: DISCUSSION POINTS

General Issues

- We need to overcome our fear of finding sexual abuse out there.
- In the Report, the role of social services is central.
- Presenter <u>very</u> destructive to the profession - cheap shots, (sic), etc.

- A tendency to isolate sexual abuse. Too much attention on the victim?
- Onus on child to prevent abuse is a form of abuse.
- Dichotomy that sex is pleasurable and potentially harmful.
- Too many professionals live double lives - their professional life and their public life and this leads to confusion for their clients and the community.
- B.C. cutbacks may be used as a way of encroaching on services in other provinces.
- Child abuse registers need to be reviewed and "made" to work even though they presently do not.
- Social service agencies need the resources to deal with the obvious increase in abuse cases. Existing resources are overworked. How do we get funding, people, resources? (3 groups)

Values

- Need societal definitions of sexuality versus sexual abuse and identification of cultural norms.
- Need to address societal values that allow abuse to occur. (2 groups)
- Must move toward looking at the issue in a broader sense, i.e., power relationship that exists in sexual relations.
- Inequalities in our society create empowerment issues for children.
- In recent years, the increase in hedonistic individualism and the focus on "me" overrides the collective well-being.
- There has to take place an increase in self-respect in awareness of one's rights.

Sexuality and the Family

- There is real concern about the lack of normal sex education. Families are becoming paranoid about <u>all</u> physical contact. For the average parent, there are many "do's" and "don'ts" about parenting and what is acceptable physical punishment, etc. We need to focus instead on reassuring parents, talking about normal family living, what is proper touch/affection. (3 groups)
- We must define healthy sexuality and help young people achieve it. (2 groups)

- What takes place in the family is now more subject to public knowledge and intervention. Institutions must assume responsibility for helping society and for shaping social values.

- Sanctity of the family versus the child's best interest.

Training/Education

- Education is essential.

- Social service personnel, who face the volumes of sexual abuse cases, need training. At times, poor clinical work is done as a result of having little or no training.

- Need training for multidisciplinary teams.

- It is the responsibility of each professional and professional association to educate and advocate.

The "Worker"

- We need to give credit and support to people working in the field and make sure they have dealt with their own sexuality. It is impossible to be a helping agent if one hasn't come to terms with various taboos. (3 groups)

- There was strong concern that we put perpetrators and victims "out there" rather than seeing sexual abuse as something we are all involved in at some level. Professionals can also be perpetrators.

Statistics

- It really doesn't matter what percent of children are affected. We need to forget to "count" and get to the real issues and act on them. We need to be aware of statistics as panic stimulators and just accept sexual abuse as a serious problem. (3 groups)

- Use Badgley's statistics until other credible statistics are available. (2 groups)

- Speaker disputed statistical base. What about our random survey this A.M.?

- Statistics are dangerous. We need funding and publication of Canadian research.

Media

- Need vocalization in specific areas regarding messages given by media, T.V. proqrams, music, etc.
- Sex education should be undertaken by the press as a topic for public pressure.

Treatment

- Emphasis on investigation makes treatment a low priority. Treatment is too often crisis intervention and neglects the holistic approach. Prevention is most important. (3 groups)
- One cannot dismiss the role of treatment. We need to address this much more, especially in connection with legal changes.
- Need standard protocols for intervention, assessment and treatment.
- Work with the family as a unit.

Research

- Need research to validate that interventions/treatment are meeting the child's needs. (5 groups)
- Is the research in the Report valid? Are treatment programs effective? No research implemented. No accountability.
- Research topics: relationship of poverty and sexual abuse; families who have survived the stress of abusing/neglecting children; when to prosecute and when to refer for family counselling; program evaluation.

Prevention

- We should conduct prevention at all levels of education. Ways of providing primary prevention must be found. (2 groups)
- Given the fact that the helping process hasn't succeeded in helping much, we should be directing our efforts to prevention.
- Prevention is too often the last area to receive attention. It's reactive versus proactive.

Gaps

- Prevention and child protection functions were not addressed in the Report. Data is dated (1982) or missing.
- There is lack of support for social workers.

- The following issues were overlooked: sibling abuse; offender treatment; institutional abuse.

Change Strategies

- Educators have an important role in promoting healthy sexuality in public education. They have the opportunity to reframe sex education in the context of child safety and introduce the issues slowly. One needs to deal with decreasing the fear of school boards and teachers. (5 groups)

- Parents should lobby the schools for educational programs for their children. (3 groups) Need abuse-proofing programs in the schools with the involvement of the parent.

- It is necessary to change individual action into collective action.

- Need to introduce large-scale public education programs on family life.

- Professionals need to link with community lobby groups to educate the public and give recognition to grassroot services.

- There are communication and coordination problems which could be resolved through local committees. Don't wait for government.

- Need to mesh federal recommendations with provincial deliverers.

- Share information about existing models and investigate outcomes.

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

This social services discussion seemed to have a much greater emotional, subjective base to it than the other three areas of discussion. There are several possible reasons for this including: almost 50% of the participants were social workers and this discussion was addressed most directly to them; many of the changes discussed meant changes not only in the systems dealing with children but the underlying values of the participants as professionals as well as parents; Ben Schlesinger, as speaker, set an emotional tone in his address that spilled over into the group discussions.

In any case, the discussions were lively and again diverse with the following points being agreed on by at least several of the groups:

1. The reality that sexual abuse is a value-laden issue was evident and dealing with one's individual feelings of sexuality cannot be ignored in working professionally with sexual abuse cases.

2. The controversy over the accuracy/inaccuracy of the statistics in the Report should not override the primary issue here that sexual abuse is a serious problem that needs to be addressed now.

3. Front-line workers are overworked and often undertrained. Treatment needs to be more than crisis intervention and trial and error in these cases of sexual abuse. Research, protocols and training for workers are all badly needed.

JUDY HARDING (speaker #4)

It is indeed a pleasure for me to be in a room with so many Canadians who are concerned about sexual abuse of children. It is comforting to know that we are not in this alone.

I am very pleased that there is finally a report that is dealing with sexual abuse of children - it is long overdue.

I have been asked here today by the Organizing Committee to speak on the community's responsibility and on community-based education. In reference to the recommendation in the Report that deals with the need for educational programs, I would like to address how the community can play an important role.

In January 1981, I, a wife, mother and registered nurse, became co-founder of a grassroots volunteer organization called "Citizens Concerned With Crime Against Children." The crime that we are referring to is sexual abuse of children. We are a non-profit organization, functioning without federal or provincial funding. We are also men and women who share the common desire to bring sexual abuse out into the open where it can be dealt with effectively and for the betterment of society as a whole. We currently have 25 chapters right across Canada.

We quickly became aware that prevention was to become our main mandate and in keeping with the theme of this International Congress, that it was indeed a community responsibility.

After self-educating, we set out to educate professionals and non-professionals alike. Through public-speaking, we quickly became aware of the fact that parents had done a very good job of educating their children about the stranger. However, they wanted to know how do you tell your child about the fact that the sexual abuser could be somebody well known to the victim, i.e., Daddy, the next door neighbour, or somebody in the community.

Consequently, in November, we developed a colouring book entitled "Talking and Drawing About It." We have sold 8000 copies right across Canada (most of them mailed out of my dining room). So that gives you an idea of how "grassrootsy" we really are. With the proceeds from the colouring books, we then produced a video called "Talk About It" that is

being implemented in our local school systems. It is aimed at kindergarden to grade six.

With both the video and the colouring book, we attempted to use the SOFT approach in order to approach the children. With the S in soft standing for Self and the O standing for Ownership, the F standing for Feeling, and the T standing for Trust, we felt that those four key words could certainly start to make a child become abuse-proof.

Also, we have been the catalyst in getting seven self-help groups started, including one for the sexual offender in our community.

Throughout the week, I have seen several excellent preventative programs that are available through volunteers. I feel all of this is evidence that the volunteer sector and the professional community can effectively work together towards the common goal of minimizing the incidence of child abuse.

I would now like to discuss the recommendation in the Report pertaining to "The Office of the Commissioner." From the community's perspective, there are some concerns about who would be chosen to fill that position. Would the person appointed be knowledgeable and concerned about sexual abuse? This recommendation appears to be repetitious, when we already have the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence. They have been both a friend and an informative network system for grassroots organizations such as ours.

Another recommendation I feel we should expand upon is the one dealing with the summary conviction offence for juvenile prostitution. The question that this raises is: why use the criminal code to accuse the victim when child welfare legislation (which has a focus on protection anyway) is available? If a summary conviction is given, how is this supposed to keep the juvenile prostitute off the street? This somehow creates a "Catch 22" situation.

The Committee on Sexual Offences Against Children and Youths was given its mandate in February of 1981. I find it interesting that Citizens Concerned with Crime Against Children received a similar mandate in January of that same year. The many recommendations that have been brought down by the committee are areas which have been stumbling blocks for all of us dealing with sexual abuse of children.

In closing, I challenge you to ensure that these recommendations are dealt with locally, provincially and federally in order to improve the lives of all our children.

Thank you for listening and thank you for your efforts in the future.

COMMUNITY: DISCUSSION POINTS

General Issues

- After several decades of social disintegration, how can we possibly measure the effectiveness of this Report over one or two years?
- Non-system organizations play a key role in advocacy and surveillance.
- Is sexual abuse at a point of public concern?
- Need to change sex role pressures on children.
- Need to identify "raison d'être" for sexual abuse. Examine values, attitudes and hold society responsible.
- Society must be responsible for child prostitution. Educators must get specialized training.
- Question whether Canadian public really wants to deal with sexual abuse, i.e., resistance to family life education in school curriculum.
- What comes first, community sensitization or school programs?
- Need community consciousness-raising to overcome public apathy.

Professional/Volunteer Relationship

- Professionals and volunteers need to develop a positive relationship. Professionals must stop being patronizing toward volunteers and recognize their credibility. (2 groups)
- A community must have an integrated volunteer/professional response.
- Professionals need to recognize the skills volunteers have to offer. Volunteers can play roles social workers and other professionals cannot do as well.

Volunteer Services

- Use of volunteers moves away from ownership of the problem.
- Volunteer role with parents, schools and church groups is important and more comfortable. Referral and treatment should be left to the professionals.
- Need skilled and trained volunteers. Exchange pay-off for volunteers essential. Change connotation of "do-gooder" to unpaid staff.
- Not as many volunteers available now as there used to be but greater need for them.

- We must monitor governments regarding volunteerism. There's a risk of "professionalizing" volunteers, for economic reasons.

- Concern with moral minority groups who purport to speak for the majority and skew public opinion.

- Concern over the motivation of volunteers. Some are volunteering for the wrong reasons and could be potentially harmful.

- Volunteer services often begin with anger as the motivator but this mellows out with time. Also leads to burnout.

- For areas with limited resources, need to utilize existing resources, e.g., Cubs, Girl Guides, Sunday School, etc.

- Churches are a key resource we are missing. Need for education of the clergy and their environment.

Community Issues

- Volunteers and other forms of grassroots involvement are vital to communities but need to insure a reasoned approach with a balance of prevention/education/research. Communities can sensitize kids and adults to problems of sexual abuse through volunteers and are the best way for mobilizing resources. Don't wait for the feds! (6 groups)

- Community means everyone, including professionals. Each and all of us have a responsibility as a member of society to be a resource in our community. We need to bring our strengths together - remove competitive attitudes between disciplines and organizations. (2 groups)

- Parents need increased awareness programs on how to use the system and resources in their own community.

- Importance of linking volunteer action with corporate community support and use professional media/marketing expertise.

- Problem areas in the community - poverty, violence in the media - need to be addressed.

Funding/Resources

- Resources (money) must accompany community awareness and sensitivity.

- Money becomes the excuse for <u>not</u> doing anything. Lots more can be done for free, money need not always be a stumbling block.

- Need funding of volunteer groups from private sector as well as government (no strings attached).

Prevention

- Primary prevention starts with the community. (2 groups)
- Media should play a key role in community prevention efforts. (2 groups)
- Need government support for community prevention services.
- Grassroots prevention programs are the best way of reaching families effectively.
- Need to develop prevention methods with research components.

Future Strategies (see final section of proceedings for complete summary)

- National Clearinghouse on Family Violence must be recognized and given more dollars to continue its role as a catalyst and for networking. Start with what we have and work from there. (2 groups)
- National Clearinghouse should be seconded to the Office of the Commissioner.
- The federal government should keep a strong leadership role and spend money in the area of child sexual abuse.
- Recognize the need for the Office of the Commissioner and its power to influence provincial governments, yet concerned it will take too long and it may never happen...putting all eggs in one basket...need premiers to endorse...many disciplines should be "the Commissioner." (3 groups)
- Need a resource/ planning group at the provincial level to develop a plan to assist groups and communities dealing with the Badgley Report.
- Existing structures should be identified and where possible, used instead of establishing new ones.

Unresolved Issues

- Who will monitor volunteer services? Who will they be accountable to? Quality control, monitoring, accountability, implementation and follow-up are all risk factors. (2 groups)
- With the courts unwilling to enforce the Child Welfare Act, there is concern that the Report doesn't address the need for court ordered treatment. (2 groups)
- Need offender-oriented programs.
- Grassroots movements have community base and sanctions however are too narrow in their philosophical base.

- Need linkage with rural and remote areas of Canada to support their community efforts.

- Need for protocols to handle situations in each community.

SUMMARY

The role of volunteers and their involvement at the community level were both viewed as being essential components of a successful strategy for combatting sexual abuse. Some of the issues stressed were:

1. Professionals and volunteers are both vital components of the community that need to work together. Unfortunately, conflicts arise when attitudes are condescending, expectations are unrealistic and goals for the volunteers are not spelled out.

2. Primary prevention is viewed as being a key function of the community as well as the volunteer. The breakdown of prevention being the role of the volunteers and treatment and referral as the role of the professionals was suggested.

AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS

Groups 1 and 2	Juvenile Prostitution
Group 3	Police Protocols
Groups 4-8	Child Protection Protocols
Groups 9-11	Health Practitioners Protocols
Groups 12 and 13	Pornography
Groups 14-16	Public Awareness
Groups 17-19	Criminal Justice and/or Child Protection Statutes?
Groups 20-22	Professional Training
Groups 23 and 24	Research
Groups 25-27	Children as Witnesses
Group 28	Role of Media
Group 29	Amendments to the Criminal Code
Groups 30-35	Future Directions

Groups 1 and 2 JUVENILE PROSTITUTION

Major Concerns

1. Education

Education must be multi-faceted. Considerable education needs to take place with professionals as well as the general public, the media and children themselves. Media images that exploit children as "sexual objects"

need to be counteracted by positive media images. "Mass consciousness raising" needs to occur and it is a viable role for community groups.

2. Law

The safety and security of young prostitutes was of utmost concern. The issues/needs identified were: sensitizing police officers; clarifying the law so that age and legal statute enforced is uniform across the country; other community services be developed; and concern with the publication of clients' names could be more destructive than helpful and suggest more study be done before action is taken.

3. Prevention and Treatment Programs

The inadequacy of existing programs was stressed along with the following specific concerns: welfare currently discriminates against juveniles. Liaison with "less threatening" agencies needs to be facilitated; decentralization of programs and local research of effectiveness is advocated; reinforce specific goals for juvenile prostitutes; focus on treatment programs for pimps; peer counselling and self-esteem development should be part of treatment.

Change Strategies

- Make sure community groups (e.g., Block Parents, pre-natal parenting groups) read the Report and are involved in implementation (not just professionals).
- Regional committees study the Report and discuss/implement preferably a multidisciplinary approach, not just a legal/educational one.
- Train specialists in education/legal/health and social service agencies to implement the recommendations and feedback to provinces and federal bodies.

Group 3 **POLICE PROTOCOLS**

Major Concerns

- Lack of resources for treatment.
- Lack of sensitivity to issue. Training and interviewing techniques are lacking
- Victim often becomes offender.

Change Strategies

- Reporting of abuse should be mandatory and legislation is required.
- Need government interjection. Provincial minister should play key role.
- Greater allocation of resources and the development of a training package to meet educational needs are priority concerns.

Groups 4-8 **CHILD PROTECTION PROTOCOLS**

Major Concerns

Protocols

- Need parallel collaborative approaches at community and federal levels.
- Need national definition of "need of protection" and set national minimal service standards.
- Need adequate staff to support minimum standard established.

Education

- There is a need for promoting multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary university level programs.
- Need on-going training opportunities, in-service and "refreshers."

Multidisciplinary Approach

- Health, social services and police need complementary protocols, which include joint investigative activities.

Barriers

- Court doesn't view child care worker's testimony as credible.
- Inter-provincial coordination needed to follow up cases of child protection when clients move or run away.

Change Strategies

- Get voluntary and national associations to promote recommendations.
- Set up small provincial research group to devise strategies for promotion of Badgley Report's recommendations at a community and provincial level.

- Identify common bases - avenues for advocating - e.g., Directors of Child Welfare.
- Lobby for prevention services.
- Standardize administrative procedures.

Groups 9-11 **HEALTH PRACTITIONERS' PROTOCOLS**

Major Concerns

Training

- Currently insufficient education of child health care professionals in child development, child abuse, family violence, etc.
- Training should also include sensitivity to social responsibility to report abuse and to consider the social environment, i.e., the broader definition of health to include the psycho-social issues.

Staff

- Need to select practitioners with appropriate attitudes and sensitivity for medical examinations of children.

Protocols

- Need a national protocol of minimum standards.

Change Strategies

- Develop core curriculum for all health care professionals at an early stage of their professional training. Media training materials are needed (videotapes, etc.). There is a need to promote teamwork with other disciplines early on in the education process.
- Organize national brainstorming session to devise a service protocol with representative doctors, nurses and medical social workers. Disseminate information about the protocol in the widest possible way.
- Identify all consultation resources available in the country.
- Evaluate accreditation standards for hospitals.

Groups 12, 13 **PORNOGRAPHY**

Major Concerns

Badgley's analysis

- The terms of reference were viewed as being too narrow. He failed to address the broader issues of the underlying values on sexuality, the aspect of power in relationships and the role of advertising. Some terms used were subjective in nature, e.g., "lewd."

Police

- Concern with increased police intervention in our homes and private lives. Yet without strict corrective measures what will be the effect on children subjugated to pornography?

Barriers

- Funding; access to decision-makers; media messages; pornography available in the home; societal attitudes (patriarchal society/male dominance).

Change Strategies

Public Awareness

- Need to broaden discussions to cover advertising and pornography, not just sexually explicit aspects but all levels of degradation and exploitation.

Advocacy

- Need to continue to pressure, lobby and be diligent in pushing for services. Political pressure needs to be put on M.P.'s. Solutions must be legal and educational.

School Curriculum

- Recognition that school only mirrors society and that lobbying and change must occur at all levels of society. Begin to include courses on parenting, relationship development, family life and sexuality.

Community

- Major theme that there is definitely a role for lay and community volunteer groups. Need recognition from professionals in the field.

Groups 14-16 **PUBLIC AWARENESS**

Major Concerns

- Many people, not being in touch with their own sexuality, are unable to deal with what public awareness is telling us about child sexual abuse.
- If we heighten public awareness, demand for services will go up. Right now we don't have the resources to deal with an increase in demand for services.
- How do we reach potential perpetrators? Need to have clear goals.

Change Strategies

- Many facets of our society need to be targetted: advertising, industry, the media, school systems, "streetproofing" programs, parenting education programs, day care, support systems, etc.
- All levels of society can be involved: communities, private sector, government, professionals.
- Public awareness campaigns have to be personalized to be effective. Audio-visual aids are needed.

Groups 17-19 **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND/OR CHILD PROTECTION STATUTES?**

Major Concerns

- General dissatisfaction with present interventions. Sexual abuse is treated as a family problem and not as a crime. Legal procedures are too limited and do not respect children.
- Treatment approaches need to be addressed. Need coordination of civil and criminal justice systems so that efforts can be made to use the law in a therapeutic way for all families involved in sexual abuse. Options for treatment in criminal prosecution are to be encouraged and even mandated.
- Criminalization of juvenile prostitution, statutory offences and admissibility of evidence are all raised as issues of concern that need further study before implementation.

Change Strategies

- Pilot/demonstration projects be funded and implemented to evaluate treatment techniques.
- Department of Justice must accept responsibility for establishing treatment centres for those incarcerated.
- Need increased use of protocols to determine which route, criminal justice or child protection, is most appropriate.

Groups 20-22 **PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**

Major Concerns

- Limited "cross-pollenization" between clients, workers, administrators and researchers.

- Training needs to go beyond the identification stage and provide treatment strategies. First, professional infighting needs to be eliminated regarding different treatment modalities. Need a common base of intervention - a shared philosophy.

- Need greater support for professionals in the field. Burnout is a major problem.

Change Strategies

- Multidisciplinary Approaches

  - Get curriculum input from child welfare services
  - Get professional associations involved in making recommendations to university programs
  - Develop multidisciplinary community advisory councils
  - Provide provincial/federal leadership and support
  - Training needed at all levels from grassroots to policymakers.

- Regular review and dissemination of current research - possibility of a journal on sexual abuse - need to increase the amount of research on sexual abuse.

- Need to sensitize the community to the problem in order to involve them in the social and judicial responses.

Groups 23, 24 **RESEARCH**

Major Concerns

- The range of treatment interventions for dealing with victims need to be identified and evaluated. What works and what doesn't.

- Too few longitudinal studies have been done. Intergenerational factors need to be included. What contributes to long-term impacts? Studies should build on each other.

- Prevention, public education and their impact need to be evaluated.

Change Strategies

- Establish a collaborative network of researchers to determine: current work, research instruments used and areas of interest.

- Need seed money for developing proposals to include clinicians and researchers in design phases. Importance of evaluation component in all pilots.

- Develop peer review system for proposals.

Groups 25-27 **CHILDREN AS WITNESSES**

Major Concerns

- Must guard against victimizing the victim. We need to prepare children for court - a process whereby the child is then accompanied into court.

- Better investigative techniques could keep more children out of court.

- Inequity of access to services across the provinces.

Change Strategies

- Send direct message to Minister of Justice to implement Recommendations 18-24 on Rules of Evidence.

- Establish standardized guidelines/protocols on provincial and federal levels.

- Need interdisciplinary training of law and child specialists.

Group 28 **ROLE OF MEDIA**

Major Concerns

- The media play a major role in promoting/advocating inappropriate societal values.

- In most cases, it is the negative aspect of a story that makes the headline.

- The media lack a social conscience which is reflected in advertising, slant on stories and no accountability or checks and balances.

Change Strategies

- Work with the media in an educative relationship and be sure to blow the whistle on bad reporting (in a positive way).

- A relationship with local media is critical for all child service agencies.
- Establish a media ombudsperson.
- Media is critical for primary prevention, e.g., public service announcements, and for promoting healthy personal and societal values (social marketing).

Group 29 **AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL CODE**

Major Concerns

- Badgley Report: Recommendation 7 is not needed. Too complex. Rely on S. 246.1. Recommendation 8 wording is poor. Doesn't include offence of encouraging victim to touch self. Recommendation 9 not needed. Being dealt with by court under sexual assault. Danger of being too specific loses cases.
- Should the criminal law be proscribing sexual exploration between youths?

Change Strategies

- A special section of the criminal code should deal with sexual exploitation of children, including evidentiary rules, etc.
- Remove sexism from sections. Offences apply equally to males and females. Attempts to standardize ages useful but can be destructive as well.

Groups 30-35 **FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

The issues and strategies which surfaced in these groups concerning future directions are summarized in the final section of the proceedings, where they have been incorporated with the comments recorded during the afternoon discussion periods and the open microphone session.

IAN MORRISON

Now, the plan is for remarks from the four speakers who were with us this morning. (One of them has been reincarnated in the form of Judge George Thomson, from Toronto; he is to represent the judge who had to leave us this morning, Michèle Rivet.) We have four people then who have been listening to you. They have been listening in a number of ways: they have had contacts in the corridor; they have had a chance to read each of the reports from the morning sessions, particularly in the areas that are their

prime concern, and they have been circulating and listening at the tables. So what we are asking for is subjective comments from them based on their impressions and we are asking for it to be very condensed. So with that in mind, we will proceed in the same order as we began this morning, by topic.

We'll start with law, then health, social services and community responses. So first I am going to call on Judge George Thompson from the Family Court in Toronto, and George will be followed by the other three. He has a few remarks organized.

GEORGE THOMSON

My report on what I think you have been saying or what many of you have been saying is based more upon this morning and lunch rather than this afternoon, because that is the time I was going through what you said this morning. I know some people spent substantial time emphasizing the area of criminal law this afternoon and this does not necessarily reflect that. I might say that from reading, there are three general areas where there was substantial agreement or a substantial amount of common views amongst you.

First of all, there was widespread opposition to the suggestion in the Report that there be a proposed offence relating to juvenile prostitution. Almost all of you seem to agree that this would involve further victimization of the victim. To the extent that if it should be dealt with, your feeling was that in law, that it should be through the child welfare law. Even those who were somewhat supportive felt that it was very risky to do that without some clear assurance that the services were available as part of that process.

Secondly, there was very general support on a broad basis to the proposals with respect to evidence; broadening the ways in which evidence could be offered to the court for those cases that go to court. For example, hearsay evidence through a social worker. There was general concern about the lack of protection for children who work their way through the court process and a desire to respect their vulnerability as they go through that. A number of you emphasized the issue of the slowness of the criminal justice process. That was a very broadly expressed view-point and many of you felt that it was not sufficiently emphasized in the Report.

Many of you would go further than the proposals and would ask that there be thoughts given to such things as the use of videotapes and ways to avoid children having to repeat their evidence over and over again through the process. Some of you had concern that the proposals go too far and that there was not sufficient recognition of the offender in the process. Some of you were concerned about the amount of judges' discretion, judicial discretion that these proposals give to judges in a situation. The Report already demonstrates that when it comes to such things as sentencing, they are less than precise and all the same.

Regarding the third area, juvenile prostitution, there was general support by many of you for a clear statement in the criminal law of what is permissible and not permissible in this area. And yet at the same time, many of you had a number of concerns in this area. A number of you were concerned that perhaps the Report oversimplified the issue and that there was perhaps not enough recognition of the line between improper behaviour and adolescent experimentation, and that there was perhaps not enough respect for early adolescent sexual behaviour or experimentation. And as I read the materials, the summaries, it tied a lot of it to a broader issue, and that is the question of legal prohibitions and the socio-sexual image, the society that they are designed to reflect, and the concern about whether or not the proposals if enacted would in fact reflect reality in terms of the social world that they would be designed to mirror. There was general nervousness about the over-emphasis upon the criminal law that many saw in the Report itself. Many of you or a number of you thought it was too late in the process and would wish that there was as much emphasis on prevention as there was upon the criminal process.

Some of you felt that it was not a terribly effective deterrent in other areas, and there was obvious reason for concern about whether or not the criminal process is a good way to deal with what is really a much broader societal problem. And some feeling that we were looking more at punishment rather than treatment in some of the approaches taken in the Report, and some felt not enough thought was given to the line between the child protection process and the criminal process. And certainly, a large number of you felt that an emphasis upon the criminal system would be a very dangerous thing to engage in unless it was part of a broader program that ensured appropriate treatment resources were available at the end of that process.

Just a couple of other things. There were a number of you who emphasized a need to train and develop guidelines for judges, and to help them to do such things as listen to children when they give evidence in courtrooms. Some of you, two or three of you, as groups, emphasized the area of legal representation for children and the need to train lawyers for that task. And at least three of you as a group were concerned that as we go ahead with this that we worry about what kinds of distinctions one ought to make between sexual abuse that occurs within the family and sexual abuse between strangers, and a feeling that if we are not careful, we would lose some of the recognition of the distinctions and perhaps it ought to be reflected in the way the law responds.

And very lastly, you asked if I would just report on what some of you were saying about where we go from here. Of the three groups I went to, only one really got to that, the other two were still very busy on the initial issue they were given but the one group I talked to, felt that there ought to be a national voluntary committee addressing implementation of the Report, a feeling that it ought to be provincially based and that there ought to be uses of such resources as for example, the Canadian Council on Children and Youth in putting that together. In addition, they felt that there ought to be some funding of some joint interdisciplinary training

programs on an on-going basis, research and development or expansion of a victim assistance program and demonstration projects funded through the federal government in that area. And that is just one example of one group's view as to where we go from here and that is the end of my comments.

ERIC SIGURDSON

Thank you. You have given me an extensive and thought-provoking list of themes and I have condensed them into several major topics. The themes you have provided us to consider are the following:

a) training;
b) under-reporting;
c) teamwork;
d) sharing information;
e) self-protection of children; and
f) a national forum.

I would like to go over each of these briefly. With regards to training, you have commented clearly on the need to increase the content and quality of training programs for health workers in professional schools and on the job, both in the area of sexual abuse and normal sexuality. This training you have said should include the recognition of the signs and symptoms of abuse, and the development of protocols for investigating such instances. Where those resources do not exist, they should be established.

This recommendation regarding training came out first among all of the others I have mentioned.

Teamwork was mentioned frequently. Teams are having difficulty working with physicians who have difficulty being an equal partner rather than in charge. Doctors face road-blocks that impede their full participation with teams. Reasons include their training, fear of lawsuits and frustration with the inefficiency of a court process.

Sharing information has received considerable attention. You have said that we should coordinate the health and social service resources in such areas as VD of children, but not limited to that exclusively.

The issues of confidentiality will need to be carefully examined. Self-protection of children has been mentioned by you frequently. We need to help children to protect themselves. Family life classes in school are but one way of doing this.

You have mentioned the need for a national forum for these issues. As federal services are at times the first-line care providers in some remote parts of Canada, federal/provincial dialogue will be a key piece to this forum. The national forum is desirable. The form it takes needs careful examination. There are vehicles on the road as it were that we can

use, and I will mention these briefly: The National Clearinghouse; the Canadian Council on Children and Youth; the National Child Welfare Coalition; Canadian Association of Social Workers; Canadian Medical Association; Canadian Nurses Association; the RCMP; Canadian Police Chiefs Association; Canadian Hospital Association; and Canadian Federation of Teachers. These and others that have not been mentioned, already have established methods of looking at national issues, and we can work with these groups to optimize our efforts.

In summary then, the issues of health center on training, teamwork, sharing information, self-protection of children and the national forum.

The one thing that I would like to add that was omitted in my presentation, was the issue of under-reporting. Frequently, you have mentioned the difficulty that you face dealing with physicians who will not report for one of often many reasons. It is a difficulty you face and it is a difficulty that this national forum will need to address. Merci.

BEN SCHLESINGER

I will cover the social work issues which came out from your reports. First, treatment issues, and under that training, who gets treated, type of treatment, the law and treatment, the cost of treatment, and last but not least, what works. What we need is evaluation in this area.

The number two concern was education: public education; the media; education in our schools, and many of you included the fact that we should not forget the parents in this education, not only focus on children and the question of education in the home.

Then something very interesting came out in many of your themes. For many years I have been trying to ask this question, what is healthy sexuality? If anybody in this room can let me know, we might send them off to get a license on that. What is healthy sexuality? What about the power relationships among adults and children in the area of sexuality? What about our fear of dealing with sex abuse? Then there are the societal issues that people mention of poverty and equality, and somebody talked about the fact that we did not talk about institutional sex abuse of children.

Last but not least was the question of research. We seem to need more research in this country in order to help us examine this problem. I was fortunate to sit amongst the research group who said that one of the things we do need is an inventory at the moment of what is being done in this country, what are the findings, and maybe look ahead at what are the areas where we need to do further research.

Moderator: Do you have any comments, Ben, regarding the question of organizing from here? Did you pick up anything in that area?

Ben: No, but the only thing I did hear though is that the Canadian Council on Children and Youth apparently has committed the Council for two years to work on the findings of the Badgley Report. So there is already one organization that has committed its resources to that.

Moderator: O.K. And then the fourth presentation comes from Judy Harding.

JUDY HARDING

Most of you agreed that there was a need for skilled and trained volunteers and that they were invaluable. Several felt the need for professionals to recognize that skilled volunteers have a lot to offer. There was concern expressed for the need of education of the clergy and to get them involved in this particular volunteer area.

There was a large feeling that volunteer groups would be comfortable with preventative programs and that treatment programs could be left for the professionals. There is a need for a structure to streamline and avoid duplication of efforts. Also, the need for linkage with rural and remote areas of Canada in order to support their community efforts.

On the funding of volunteer groups, they felt that it should be from the private sector as well as from the government (but with no strings attached).

In answer to the Office of the Commissioner, I have three points to make:

1. There was a need for people with expertise at the provincial level as well. The example was given as putting all eggs in one basket. We need the premiers to endorse.

2. Existing structure should be identified and where possible used instead of establishing new ones.

3. Concern about having an Office of the Commissioner just for sexual abuse. What about the other forms of child abuse?

In response to the question where do we go from here, I, like George, only got a response from one table; the other tables that we approached were still working on their afternoon programs.

1. Owning up to the problem:

   a. we are all part of the problem, and
   b. I am responsible for doing something about it.

2. Continue problem-solving and look for ways to solve issues. Begin circulating and articulating a national plan.

3. A Canadian Association for the Prevention of Abuse to Children. Membership should consist of people here, and that it not be just professionals alone.

Moderator

The last comment reminds me of a statement by George Bernard Shaw, which was: "A profession is a conspiracy that is designed to deprive the public of its rights."

Right now, we have a few more minutes when we are still gathered together, and I just will repeat that this seems to me to be a very special occasion because in this room are gathered the persons in this country who most care about this issue.

So, how do you keep in touch? How does the interest that you have in common get expressed? What options are there?

OK. I'll start. I'm **Maryse Cangé** from Montreal. Our table had people working in the health field, and the reaction to the last question was: no more structures, we already have enough. We don't want any more to complicate things further. But if there were some kind of commissariat which might coordinate and facilitate contact between various structures already in existence, that was seen as something possible but with the proviso that this facilitating body, or commissariat, not be there necessarily to impose structures from above, but more to encourage, to foster creativity between intervenors, between people wishing to work in those fields. One of the last comments we heard was that, finally, there was a great deal of concern for the necessity of support between professionals, people called upon to deal with abuse, violence and so on. And we too would need, if we are to be able to set up new services in the bodies within which we work, would also have to meet, as we all did today to seek support and discuss problems that come up and to see how solutions have been found in other areas. One of the suggestions made was that this commissariat might be the body to call periodical meetings, to play some of the support role, to bring us where the action is from time to time so that we can go back to our workplaces with new energy.

Moderator: Brian Ward is the Executive Director of the Canadian Council on Children and Youth.

BRIAN WARD

I have heard our name mentioned several times, and for that I am grateful, and I would like to assure you that yur message has been heard and to some degree anticipated in a small way. With the assistance of the Department of Justice, the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, the Canadian Institute of Child Health, and the Sick Children's Hospital, we were, I think, uniquely privileged as a Council to draw together some people, and many of them are here, to really have a good bash at this Report

over 3 1/2 days. Now I say a bash because it was a very hard piece of work for us to accomplish, and we came out with a unanimous endorsement for the Report and our determination to see these recommendations pursued to the end. That is not to say that some of them require modification in view of the field and in view of the political and economical reality of our country. But we will not let them go very easily. The Council has already embarked upon a small strategy to have a series of workshops across Canada. We fully intend to insure that the Members of Parliament, within the first week of their sitting at their desks, are aware of our concern, and I, with your permission, your concern, plan to begin working on this Report.

We will continue to work closely with both departments. They are primarily responsible to ensure that the people in the field have an opportunity to comment on the concerns and the drafts that Health and Welfare and Justice are working on. And if I might draw upon what I took from the summary, the Council, I believe, would be very, very pleased to call together the national organizations, your national organizations, and share with them what you have said about what the national organizations would be doing for you. I would anticipate with your support both from this meeting and expressed in writing or by telephone, that people with a genuine and shared concern will develop the kind of structure that will meet the demands that you are placing upon us.

So, I on one hand thank you for that, and on the other hand, I would be delighted to see your national organizations held accountable, a year from now, at a forum like this for the work that they do.

My name is **Lorna Grant.** I am from Toronto. I just wanted to make, in the context of this meeting, perhaps a rather small point but a concrete one. Notwithstanding Brian's previous comments, I think that some of the frustrations all of us feel working in the field is that we have a big job ahead of us in establishing this national voice, in constructing an advocacy mechanism to make sure that the commission's report is not lost and I do not underestimate that job for one moment.

I think that all of us also share a sense of frustration of wanting to do what we can now. One of the things that has come to my mind in listening to people talk today is that I have heard a lot of suggestions about the need for sharing information of what is currently happening, specifically in the area of legal precedence, research that is being undertaken and completed, innovative treatment techniques, the things that are starting to happen in communities, and I think what I would like to do is just remind those of you who are not familiar with the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence that there is some mechanism, through their publication Vis-à-Vis, which some of us are familiar with, to start doing some sharing, and I understand in talking to the staff of the Clearinghouse they are certainly happy to take on that role.

Because I am very sensitive to the vulnerability of certain departments, perhaps at this stage in transition of government, it may not

hurt at all for some of us to take it upon ourselves to write to the new Minister of Health and remind him of the existence of the program within his department and encourage him to continue supporting it.

So I think we have a bit of a mechanism immediately that we should not forget, while we are also concentrating our energies on structuring a more formal, solid advocacy forum.

My Name is **Linda Light**. I am the federal co-chair of the Federal-Provincial Working Group on Victims of Crime, and along the same lines as what Lorna said, we do already have a mechanism for sharing information relating to victims which is the National Resource Centre for Victims of Crime, which is developing a data base of programs focused on victims. So I would encourage you along the same lines to use that. The contact person there is Sol Schuster in the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Jean-Marc Meunier, Quebec. Some suggestions that I have examined during the exchanges are obviously more personal, things that each of us can do and I feel that we must all be ready to pressure our members of Parliament, maybe as part of this movement, but also to pressure various bodies, whether the professional bodies we may belong to, or associations. Pressure them to disseminate the main recommendations, particularly the positions taken on the regional level so that eventually we can get to know what positions the various regions in Canada have taken, and there can be some sort of coalition, at least in what the various regions think.

There was one suggestion - maybe it was passed over rather quickly at the table I was at, but it was perhaps to a certain point to associate with the feminist movement since violence toward women and the sexuality imposed upon them is very similar to what is done to children and so to some extent we can profit from the feminist movement. I know that there could be quite a debate on this, but at least by so doing we would get a public forum.

Another thing that might be brought up is the eventual emergence of an Ombudsman for children. A person at the national level who would have the task of ensuring the rights of children and particularly the availability of concrete and realistic services. But such an Ombudsman would have to be independent of the Government and all its connections - one could imagine something supported by private fundings or taxes, but if from taxes that it would be completely independent of the government.

Pauline Chudzik de Portage la Prairie

It was suggested at our table that we really need to start marketing our ideas. I don't know if this is the place to say it but starting with the media. (There was one table here which was working on ideas concerning the media) but there was one empty table - the French one working on the media. Did everyone notice that? I was a little upset that nobody was prepared to discuss this. Think about it.

The media - there are some subjects that are in vogue and some that are not. When a subject starts to wane in interest, it is harder to get the media to mention it.

Would you please identify yourself?

My name is **Pierre Foucault** from Quebec. I would like, although it may put Brian in hot water, to suggest that the CCCY, the Canadian Council on Children and Youth, might be the body to initially (I wouldn't want to saddle them with it indefinitely) ensure a certain coordination of what can be done on the national level, but without duplicating services already in existence within the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of Justice or the Solicitor General. That way, some of the conclusions would have concrete follow-up throughout the country, and certain regional mechanisms might perhaps find this a way of letting others across the country know what they are doing. Thus the report would be able to be made operational. This might be a tool for us to get things going until the report gained enough momentum to keep going without it.

John Chudzik from Manitoba. Our group, in its recommendations, really have supported much of what has been said already that a group like the CCCY should take on the preliminary organizing responsibility and establish a mechanism that needs to be in place for taking the next step of what has happened here. Also, the concept that the commissioner should be a similar kind of role of coordinating and being a central point to pull together the various federal and provincial bodies because there is such a number of them. It is confusing to those who are out in the regions and out in the provinces to know who is strategically accessible to make these kinds of changes.

But the other three points that our group had, was that there needs to be a very clear message from this forum, that (in spite of the criticisms around the Report and some of the content), sexual abuse is wrong. We need to all go away with a clear sense of wanting to do something about the fact that it is wrong. I think that there is a danger that the criticism of the Report may be misinterpreted as taking a softer approach on sexual abuse, and whether it is something that deserves this kind of attention.

Secondly, the members in our group felt that we each have an obligation to read, understand and analyze what this Report does and that we are already part of a coalition that has some responsibility whether we do it provincially, nationally, within our professions, or whether we do it in our various advisory groups. But we can already initiate that kind of task specifically.

Thirdly, just the idea of viewing the issue of sexual abuse as a problem sets off kind of a negative orientation. There are also some very real opportunities that are attached to what we are looking at and one of the consistent messages that came from our group was that we must build on existing strengths within the federal and provincial organizations, within the federal and provincial departments, and take advantage of what already

exists rather than duplicate and come up with something else which may not go anywhere. Thank you.

Ian: This will be the last comment from the floor, O.K.?

Pat Dougan from Calgary. I was surrounded by some fairly bright yet very practical people in my discussion group, and we decided that we should request the planners of this day to write to none other than Mila Mulroney, now that she has won the election campaign, to request, number one, to inform her that this day has occurred, number two, to request her on-going involvement as honorary chairperson of a national committee, to continue the work of child sexual abuse.

Ian:

I know that every word that is being said here is being recorded for posterity and your Planning Committee has a responsibility to digest and then to return to you in an articulate and cogent way what it is that you have said. Obviously, they do not depend entirely upon what is being said in the last few minutes. They have access to very focused advice through these sheets and so you will be getting a full report on the whole event. But specifically with respect to this issue, that is the issue of how do we organize to push forward our common interest, I have heard, I may be manipulating to say this, but I think I have heard a few points that seem to come through again and again and I think the Planning Committee has to do a second reading, a sober, second reading of what you really said through the reports. But it seems to me that there was a positive response to a leadership role of some sort, from some period of time even in interim type, by the Canadian Council on Children and Youth. There was some positive response to that.

I also heard several times that you do not want necessarily to create yet another organization, but to try to make the existing networks function and this is not the kind of body that can work something out. I would suggest to you that your Planning Committee has certain output responsibilities from this day and based on their efforts to organize, they have earned our common respect for their capacity to work together and therefore, they should be trying to collect the best advice from this day and they should be working with the Council on Children and Youth which indeed I think is part of the Planning Committee and with other organizations to come up with ideas and they should be feeding these ideas back to you, and they can use the mail for some type of validation process on their conclusions from what you have said.

So, I think that is probably as much as we are going to achieve regarding where do we go from here. We have to rely on your Planning Committee to carry the ball from here, to carry forward, and I think that our confidence would not be misplaced. I have been very impressed with

them, and that is a suggestion I make to you and I wonder in some way, does that meet with your general approval?

APPLAUSE

I was asked to attempt some type of evaluative question to you about the process of today, and I was personally anxious not to ask if you like it or not, you know, and please applaud. But I am wondering if we can get feedback in a more neutral way and I just wanted to suggest the following, and I am doing this as a steward, as an agent, for your Planning Committee, and that is, if you could accept the notion that in planning this day, some kind of balance was attempted between participation and inputs from the plenary session. Some type of balance was attempted, so either you might prefer to have had more inputs from speakers, from experts, etc..., you might have preferred to have more opportunity for discussion or you might have found that the way it worked was a good balance and I would just appreciate a rough show of hands to the following question and I will repeat it to make sure I am clear: I am interested in knowing how many people would have preferred more discussion and less speakers. (no response) Now, how many would have preferred more speakers and less discussion? (no response).

LAUGHTER

I think that this process then suggests that there was planning, this is my personal opinion, that the Planning Committee did some fairly good work. I myself found that my work here was not difficult, thanks to all the six months of planning that went before. It is not difficult to chair a session that has been well prepared and I want to compliment the Planning Committee for the work that they did to do that; I think they did a good job and I say that as an adult educator, O.K.?

APPLAUSE

I think it is time for the wind-up. Early this morning, Richard introduced me and passed it over to me, so, what I would like to do now is introduce Richard and pass it back to him.

RICHARD CARRIÈRE

OK. I thought I was finished this morning, but that isn't the case. However, the task I have been given now is a pleasant one: to thank the Organizing Committee. I would like to thank them all by name because I feel it is important that you know who made up the committee: Margaret Ann Smith, Diane Ponée, Dr. Herbert Sohn, Faye Campbell, Marcel Laniel, Gislaine Martin and Nanci Burns.

(and Richard Carrière) added by M.A. Smith.

I don't think I need to translate. The names are known and the message, I think, was clear.

There is another group of people whom I really think were instrumental in helping this day and that is our facilitators, the "animateurs." I am not going to list them now but I will call on them in a minute. I just wanted to mention them before I forgot.

I could not neglect to thank our moderator, Ian Morrison, as well.

APPLAUSE

Now I would like to ask all the facilitators to come forward so that we can thank them all as they stand up in front.

APPLAUSE

One point that is extremely important to bear in mind is that while the Congress was going on, the comment at one point was, "How many facilitators do you have? A hundred? Two hundred?" The work that these people are doing is incredible. They did the work of a hundred, or two hundred. So...

SONG "MY BODY"

I forgot, I am sorry. A special thanks to our guest speakers, our panelists. Thanks very much to them.

APPLAUSE

MARGARET ANN SMITH

I was asked this afternoon to come up with some closing remarks. After this kind of demonstration, it would just be, as we say, "de trop." When we planned the Day, we wanted a cross-section of the Canadian child abuse fabric. It has succeeded beyond our imagination and I have worked with some incredible people. In travelling for the Congress, I have been impressed with the commitment and caring that exists in this country, and by God, we have harnessed it! Go home, safely, and au plaisir!

All groups **FUTURE DIRECTIONS: DISCUSSION SUMMARY**

All participants agreed that a follow-up mechanism is needed. Discussion centered on the following options:

Office of the Commissioner

This suggestion was met with limited and cautious approval. Those who did agree with this approach added the following qualifiers:

- Use a blend of private and provincial participation (checks and counterchecks);
- Need to guarantee accountability;
- Use volunteers;
- Use provincial organizations.

A general agreement was that the proposal is too vague at this time. Until further details are spelled out, including who will do what, where and for how long, the participants were unwilling to commit themselves on this recommendation. Having it situated at the national level, under the Prime Minister, was seen as attractive but the group was concerned that it took the onus of responsibility away from the collective body.

Non-government Groups

1. Canadian Council on Children and Youth (CCCY)

- Although some of the participants did not know of this organization, those who were familiar with CCCY were quick to voice their support of it becoming the core, or one of the core, groups responsible to follow up the Badgley Report. Of all the non-government options, this seemed to be the most popular, especially in light of the fact that not creating a new organization seemed to be a strong group opinion.

2. Child Welfare Coalition

- Identified as a potential lobbying mechanism for the report.

Government

National Clearinghouse on Family Violence (NCFV)

- The only government agency discussed as playing a major role was the NCFV. Its existing resources and links with community groups were acknowledged and appreciated. Support was voiced for increasing their resources and extending the networking function the Clearinghouse plays. It was also suggested that whatever the permanent follow-up plan may be for the Badgley Report, that the NCFV should be involved in any interim, transition process.

- Linking the NCFV with the CCCY was considered a viable interim approach.

New Organizations

- Although support for a new organization was limited, some concern was voiced that focussing solely on child sexual abuse was too limiting. As a result, suggestions were made to broaden the scope of a national office to include a wider mandate. These included suggestions for:

  - Youth Ombudsperson,
  - Well Family Directorate,
  - Canadian Association for Child Welfare Services,
  - Coalition of Interdisciplinary Groups,
  - Children's Ombudsperson, independent of government,
  - Ministry of Youth (e.g., Sweden),
  - Canadian Chapter of I.S.P.C.A.N. (International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect).

- Suggestions for a new organization dealing solely with sexual abuse included:

  - National Response Task Force,
  - Working commission/steering committee designated from this September 20 meeting,
  - Provincial committee be established that responds to a federal ministry,
  - Provincial/federal group (national coalition) on sexual abuse be chaired by Mila Mulroney,
  - National voluntary committee, provincially based, in conjunction with CCCY and NCFV,
  - National coalition of non-government organizations be formed, e.g., YM/YWCA, Big Brothers, CCCY, etc.,
  - The 45 facilitators of the Consultation Day (multidisciplinary, cross country representation) become the official steering committee.

Follow-up Tasks

Although concerns about the Report and some of its recommendations were voiced during the day, one clear message that emerged by the day's end was the strong level of commitment to follow up the day's work, both individually and collectively.

For some, the commitment was for further study and discussion of the Report. Such information gathering/disseminating tasks included:

- Establish regional committees to study/discuss/implement,
- Interagency communications,
- Study groups to read the Report and give feedback (perhaps through NCFV),
- Regional workshops on more concentrated content level,
- Periodical exchanges at least once a year.

Others felt ready to begin implementation of the Report's recommendations and suggested the following:

- Contact all MP's and encourage them to make their position public,
- Work with the feminist movement, e.g., National Action Committee (NAC), programs for battered women, women's groups in general,
- Prepare ourselves for the forces that will oppose this Report and work against them,
- Assure research/content information is Canadian and available in French,
- Encourage Canadian research.

APPENDIX 1

CONSULTATION DAY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

NANCI BURNS	Consultant on contract to Health and Welfare Canada
FAYE CAMPBELL	Legal Services, Health and Welfare Canada
RICHARD CARRIÈRE	Professor, Laurentian University School of Social Work
MARCEL LANIEL	Criminal Law Reform Fund, Department of Justice of Canada
GHISLAINE MARTIN*	Director of Research, Comité de la protection de la jeunesse
MARGARET ANN SMITH	Congress Chairperson, Director of Social Services Department, Montreal Children's Hospital
HERBERT A. SOHN	Manager of the Child Abuse Prevention Program, Ontario Center for the Prevention of Child Abuse.
DIANE PONÉE,	A/Head, National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, Health and Welfare Canada (Organizing Committee Chairperson)

CONSULTANTS

MICHAEL GROH	Minneapolis, Minnesota
EDDY POLAK	GEM Inc., Montreal

VOLUNTEERS

Tamara Andreuskiewicz
Maria DeRosa
Chris Edwards
Laurie Erola

* Ghislaine Martin resigned from the Committee in February 1984.

APPENDIX 2

In order to encourage a climate of productive dialogue and positive interaction throughout the International Congress, and to facilitate the hiatus between that event and the Consultation Day, facilitators from across the country were selected to assist this process. They were chosen because of their knowledge and active role in the field of child abuse and because they represent the many disciplines which serve the areas of health, justice, education and the social services. They also had the distinction of representing all regions of the country.

These facilitators were vested with the responsibility not only to conduct workshops and act as recorders during the Consultation Day, but also to form the core of a network which will be sustained across the country over the months and years to come.

We thank them and we thank their employers for having contributed so substantially to the program of the Consultation Day.

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APPENDIX 3

SPEAKERS

MODERATOR

IAN MORRISON	Canadian Association for Adult Education, Toronto

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

MARGARET ANN SMITH	Congress Chairperson
RICHARD CARRIÈRE	Professor
ROBIN BADGLEY	Chairperson, Sexual Offences Against Children and Youths

PANELISTS

MICHÈLE RIVET	Judge, Tribunal de la Jeunesse, Montreal
ERIC SIGURDSON	Physician, Dauphin, Manitoba
BEN SCHLESINGER	Professor, University of Toronto School, of Social Work
JUDY HARDING	Founder, Citizens Concerned With Crime Against Children
GEORGE THOMSON	Judge, Toronto Family Court

APPENDIX 4

MORNING WORKSHEET

Group # _____

WHAT ARE THE THREE MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN YOUR DISCUSSION PERIOD, CONCERNING:

Sexual abuse and the Law

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Sexual abuse and Health

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Sexual abuse and the Social Services

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Sexual abuse and the Community

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

AFTERNOON WORKSHOP

F A C I L I T A T O R W O R K S H E E T

TOPIC OF DISCUSSION _____

1. What are the 3 major concerns that surfaced in your group related to the area of discussion?

   i) _____

   _____

   ii) _____

   _____

   iii) _____

   _____

2. Where do we go from here on this particular issue? (what can be done, and by whom?)

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What sort of overall coordinating mechanism(s) can make the Badgley recommendations happen?

   (Office of the Commissioner --- an existing national voluntary organization --- creating a new national child abuse organization --- a coalition of organizations --- a federal/provincial body --- a committee of provincial government representatives --- a steering committee borne out of today's meeting --- etc...)

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____